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EA 04/00074



PCT/ZA 2004/00074

Sertifikaat

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DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL
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Certificate

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND
INDUSTRY

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the documents annexed hereto are true copies of:

Application forms P.1, P.2 and provisional specification and drawings
of South African Patent Application No.2003/5160 as originally filed
in the Republic of South Africa on 2 July 2003 in the name of
TUNGUY-DESMARAIS PETER for an invention entitled:
"COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR THE TREATMENT OF WATER
RELATED EAR DISORDERS".

PRIORITY DOCUMENT
SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
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in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, hierdie
in the Republic of South Africa, this

dag van
November 2004
day of

Registrar of Patents

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

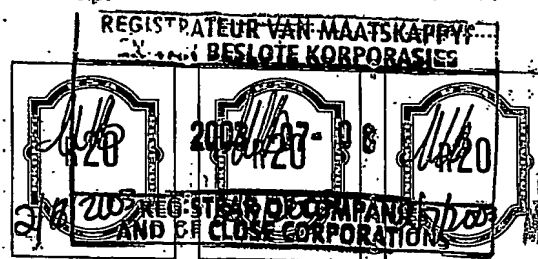
REGISTER OF PATENTS

PATENTS ACT, 1978

Official number		Lodging date - provisional		Acceptance date	
21	01 2003/5160	22	2 July 2003		
International classification		Lodging date - complete		Grant date	
51		23		47	
Full name(s) of applicant(s)/patentee(s)					
71	Multilayer Trading 385 CC				
Applicant(s) substituted				Date registered	
71	Peter Lunguy-Desmarais				30.9.04
Assignment - Assignee(s)				Date registered	
71					
Full name(s) of inventor(s)					
71	Peter Gideon Tunguy-Desmarais				
Priority claimed		country	number		date
		33		31	32
		33		31	32
		33		31	32
Title of the invention					
54	Composition and method for the treatment of water related ear disorders				
Addresses of applicant(s)/patentee(s)					
58 Stirling Crescent, Durban North, 4051					
74	Address for service				
PFT Burger reference: PP.3707.DESM					
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Patent of addition - no.			Date of any change		
61					
Fresh application based on:			Date of any change		

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
PATENTS ACT, 1978
Application for a patent and acknowledgement of receipt
[section 30(1) - regulation 22]

FORM P1



Official number	
21	01 2003/5160

PFT Burger reference
PP.3707.DESM

71	Full name(s) of applicant(s)	Multilayer Trading 385 CC
	Address(es) of applicant(s)	58 Stirling Crescent, DurbanNorth, 4051

54	Title of the invention
	Composition and method for the treatment of water related ear disorders

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The applicant claims the priority set out on the enclosed Form P2
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21	01	This application is for a patent of addition to Patent Application no.
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21	01	This application is a fresh application in terms of s37 and is based on Patent Application no.
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This application is accompanied by:

- ☐ 1 A single copy of a provisional two copies of a complete specification of 6 pages
- ☐ 2 Drawings of nil sheets
- ☐ 3 Assignment of the invention
- ☐ 4 A declaration and power of attorney - Form P3

74	Address for service
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Dated: 2 July 2003

PFT Burger, Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys

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official date stamp 2003 -07- 02
REGISTRATEUR VAN PATENTE, MODELLE, HANDELSMERKE EN OUTEURSREG
Registrar of Patents

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
PATENTS ACT, 1978
Provisional specification
[section 30(1) - regulation 27]

FORM P6

Official number

21 01 **A2003/5160**

Lodging date

22 2 July 2003

Full name(s) of applicant(s)

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Title of the invention

54 Composition and method for the treatment of water related ear disorders

Background to the invention

This invention relates to a composition and method for the treatment of water related ear canal disorders.

Summary of the invention

According to this invention a method for the treatment of water related outer ear canal disorders comprises the steps of applying a water resistant and antimicrobial film topically to the external ear canal.

The invention includes a composition for the treatment of water related outer ear canal disorders comprising a water repellent agent and an antimicrobial agent in a film forming liquid capable of being instilled in the outer ear canal in droplet form.

The water repellent agent may be constituted by a water repellent silicone polymer adapted, in combination with the antimicrobial agent or on its own, to constitute a film forming liquid.

The silicone polymer is preferably constituted by a polysiloxane, a group of silicone oils which are biologically inert, water repellent, film forming liquids.

The antimicrobial agent is preferably a natural product capable of acting against a broad range of bacterial and fungal infections, the preferred antimicrobial agent being Tea Tree oil, the essential oil of the Tea Tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*), which is a natural antiseptic.

In the preferred form of the invention, therefore, the composition comprises a water repellent agent in the form of a polysiloxane and an antimicrobial agent in the form of the essential oil of *Melaleuca alternifolia* or Tea Tree oil.

The two oils combine to produce a film forming liquid that is capable of being applied topically to the external ear canal by instillation in droplet form.

The composition may conveniently comprise between 75% and 98%, by volume of polysiloxane and between 2% and 25% by volume of Tea Tree oil.

Description of embodiments of the invention

The physiology of the skin lining the external ear canal is well known to otological clinicians, but for some reason, the application of a physiological basis to the pharmacological treatment of water related outer ear canal disorders seems to have been neglected.

A normal, healthy human outer ear canal is lined with cerumen glands that secrete a waxy exudate known as cerumen which aids in trapping airborne debris, repelling water and acidifying the epithelial surface of the canal. This assists in minimising bacterial and fungal infections within the canal. Fine hairs within the outer ear canal impel the ear wax gradually outwardly, carrying any dirt it has trapped. Eventually, the ear wax migrates out of the outer ear canal, dries and falls out of the ear in small, unnoticeable flakes.

Inflammation of the outer ear canal often arises as a result of improper ear care or when too

much water gets in the ear. The warm, humid environment of the outer ear canal and the removal of protective ear wax during swimming, showering or over-enthusiastic cleaning combine to provide ideal conditions for the proliferation of harmful bacteria and fungi. In addition, exposure to large amounts of water such as, for instance, during swimming, results in the epithelial lining of the outer ear canal becoming more alkaline, leading to an increased growth in bacteria, fungal and viral organisms which capitalise on the more alkaline conditions.

The remedies conventionally prescribed for avoiding the ingress of water into the outer ear canal include the use of ear plugs of various types to prevent the ingress of water or the avoidance of water altogether.

An alternative to ear plugs is to apply petroleum jelly to the ear canal as a means of plugging the canal. This often results in the formation of a matrix with desquamating skin within the canal, further encouraging water retention in the ear canal.

The remedies conventionally prescribed for removing excess water from the outer ear canal include the use of hairdryers to dry the ear after the ingress of water or instilling an alcohol containing drop to disperse water. This is the most favoured approach.

Both these remedies have their place in the treatment of water related outer ear canal disorders, but it is generally accepted that the use of alcohol drops in particular has a serious shortcoming. Whilst assisting in water dispersion and drying of the skin of the outer ear canal, alcohol tends to cause excessive stripping of cerumen which leaves the skin excessively dry and subject to the effects of humidity and water. Upon further exposure to moisture, the skin becomes macerated and soggy, and encourages the growth of bacteria and fungi.

In contrast, the method and composition of this invention propose the use of the combination of a water repellent agent and an antimicrobial agent in a film forming liquid capable of being instilled in the outer ear canal in droplet form.

The water repellent agent is a water repellent silicone polymer, preferably a polysiloxane, a group of silicone oils which are biologically inert, water repellent film forming liquids.

Polysiloxane or silicone oil is capable, on its own and in combination with the antimicrobial agent, to constitute a film forming liquid.

The antimicrobial agent is a natural product capable of acting against a broad range of bacterial and fungal infections, the preferred antimicrobial agent being Tea Tree oil, the essential oil of the Tea Tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*), which is a natural antiseptic.

The two oils combine to produce a film forming liquid that is capable of being applied topically to the external ear canal by instillation in droplet form.

The composition may conveniently comprise between 75% and 98%, by volume of polysiloxane and between 2% and 25% by volume of Tea Tree oil.

The composition of this invention is adapted to seal the skin of the outer ear canal with a water repelling layer of silicone polymer whilst bringing to bear the natural antimicrobial action of Tea Tree oil.

The silicone polymer is inert and exerts its action purely because of its physical properties. It is preferably used in the composition as relatively thin, non-viscous oil. In this form, it has good film-forming properties on human skin. Instead of the physically invasive use of ear plugs or the equally ineffectual use of petroleum jelly, the silicone polymer, forms a thin, chemically inert, water repellent film on the skin of the outer ear canal.

Tea tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*) and particularly its essential oil are widely regarded as some of the most important natural antibacterial and antiseptic treatments. Tea Tree oil is used for treating stings, burns, wounds and skin infections of all kinds. The essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves and twigs of the plant, is strongly antiseptic, diaphoretic and expectorant. It stimulates the immune system and is effective against a broad range of bacterial and fungal infections. The essential oil of *Melaleuca alternifolia* is non-irritant and it is used externally in the treatment of a number of skin disorders, for which uses it is normally diluted with a carrier oil such as almond oil.

In the composition of the invention, the Tea Tree oil is used as the essential oil of *Melaleuca alternifolia*, diluted with polysiloxane.

In use, a person hoping to prevent water related ear problems will instill a few drops of the composition in both ears a short while before entering water. A person who regularly experiences such ear problems could also use the composition more regularly, between two and four times a week, for instance, as a preventative measure. Being largely natural and devoid of any irritants, preservatives, alcohol or other pharmacologically active substances, the composition will be well tolerated in such a preventative treatment regime.

Dated 2 July 2003



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PFT Burger Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys
Applicant's Patent Attorneys